

By PHIL WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

CONVENTION DEBATES.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The 27th section being read,
Mr. Harrington moved to strike out this section also.

Mr. Dodge supported the motion. He had always been taught to believe that ours was a country where religious intolerance would be countenanced. Why, then, suffer a section of this kind to remain which shuts out from office a respectable portion of our citizens, the Roman Catholics and Jews? It conflicts indeed with the 30th section of this instrument, which provides "that there shall be no preference given to one religious society over another." At the time when our present constitution was formed, religious prejudices ran high, and the Episcopal church seemed to apprehend danger from the extension of the Catholic Religion; but why should we perpetuate notions for which there is no foundation? He thought the people were sufficiently able to judge of the qualities of their representatives, without such a provision as is contained in this section. Our brethren to the Eastward, who are apt to consider as sufficiently strict in their religious notions, have no such test as this in any of their constitutions, and he could see no good reason why we should retain it.

Mr. Yancy observed, that if this section had received such a construction as that which the gentleman from Davidson had put upon it, there would be good reason for expunging it; but he could assure him it had received a quite different construction. The words "Protestant Religion" had been considered as synonymous with the words "Christian Religion," and being so considered, it had none of the exclusive effects which he apprehended. If we were making a new Constitution, Mr. Y. added, a different language might be used; but as no inconvenience had been experienced from the section as it stands, he hoped that the committee would consent to keep it in its present form.

Mr. Dodge said, whatever construction might be given to this section here, there can be no doubt, that every stranger who reads it, will conclude that Roman Catholics and Jews are excluded from office in our government.

The motion to strike out was negatived.

The 28th section being read,

Mr. Brevard observed, that it had always been conceded, that the present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace was not a correct one. Objections had also been made to the course proposed by the committee, and he must confess it did not meet with his approbation, though there might, perhaps, be some difficulty in pointing out a better. A gentleman had suggested a plan, which he would mention to the committee, more with a view of eliciting the opinions of others on the subject, than from a hope that his suggestion would be adopted. His plan was, that persons to be appointed Justices of the Peace should be recommended by three-fourths of the Captain's company in which they resided, and that they should hold their office for three years only. But objections may perhaps, be raised to any mode that can be offered. In the section recommended by the committee, the Governor is to appoint Justices by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—men who live in remote parts of the State, with whom neither the Governor, nor the Senate can be acquainted.—There was more probability that candidates for this office would be known by members of the Legislature at large, by whom they are now appointed. The practice in his county had been such, that the Captain's companies might be said to appoint the Magistrates; as they recommended them to the Legislature, who confirmed the recommendation, and the Governor commissioned them. To try the question, he moved to strike out the 28th section.

Mr. Yancy hoped this section would not be struck out; for if it were, the committee would certainly never agree to the course proposed. The office of a Justice of the Peace is one of great importance, and he knew no description of men in the community who deserved better of their country than Magistrates who faithfully perform their duty. To appoint these officers in the way proposed, would be to give the appointment in fact to every Captain's company; for if any set of men were pointed out to recommend persons to office, the Governor would, without enquiry, commission them as a matter of course. He would rather the choice should be given to the people at large, or that the present provision should stand, to adopting the one mentioned by the gentleman from Lincoln. Some gentlemen have thought it would be well that the

County Courts should recommend, but all these courses are liable to abuse; whereas, if the power be given to the Governor, he will make inquiries from such sources as he may judge proper into the standing and character of candidates, and the responsibility will be on him. We have in favour of the mode proposed by the committee, not only the practice of the United States, but of several of the States, and no objection has been made to it.

Mr. Brevard said, he had no particular fondness for the proposition which he had offered to the committee; but he did not think the chairman of the committee had brought forward any good objection to it. By the section as it stands, the Governor is to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, though neither he nor the Senate have any knowledge of the candidate. He thought that a man's neighbors were best acquainted with his qualifications for office, and this was the course proposed by the amendment which he proposed.

The question on striking out was negatived.

The 29th section being read,
Mr. J. A. Cameron moved a substitute placing the appointment of field officers in the militia, as well as general officers, in the Governor.

Mr. Love hoped that this amendment would not be agreed to. The mass of the people were better qualified to appoint their field officers than the Governor. In the county from whence he came, the people were in favor of appointing their own officers, and he thought it best they should do so.

The amendment was negatived.

All the succeeding sections till the committee came to the 40th, were passed without objection.

Mr. Britain moved to strike out a part of that section, which left a discretionary power in the Legislature to call the General Assembly oftener than biennially, if they thought it necessary. He wished to place the discretionary power in the hands of the Governor only.

Mr. Yancy hoped this part of the section would be retained, as he thought the Legislature ought to have the power of meeting more frequently, if they thought the public interest required it. But if any extraordinary occasion should arise, when the Legislature is not in session, then the Governor will have the power to make the call. He thought this power might be very safely left with the Legislature. To refuse it, would be imputing to the members of that body, motives which they did not deserve. Indeed no Legislative body would venture to direct an extraordinary session without good ground for it, as they would have to answer to their constituents. There was another reason why he thought this power ought to be left with the Legislature. It might happen that the People might wish the General Assembly to meet oftener, and the Governor may be opposed to it; and in such a case, he thought the opinion of the Legislature ought to prevail, rather than that of the Governor. He was free to acknowledge that, on ordinary occasions, one session in every two years, would be sufficient. Independent of the saving of expense, there was another reason why a less frequent meeting of the Legislature ought to be preferred. Too much legislation is worse than too little. So long as annual sessions continue, private business will continue to increase, and one session will be called upon to undo what was done at a preceding session. But though he was in favor of biennial sessions, he wished the Legislature to have the power of meeting oftener if they thought the public interest required it.

Mr. Love was in favor of the proposed amendment. He was not for leaving it in the power of the Legislature to meet oftener than the time fixed by the Constitution. If there were any necessity for meeting oftener, there can be no doubt that the Governor will always be willing to call an extra session. But if the clause stands as it is, the Legislature might think it necessary to meet every year. The people whom he represented were in favor of biennial sessions; but he was willing that the Governor should have the power of calling the Legislature more frequently whenever he deemed it necessary.

Mr. Phifer was also for the amendment. He was not willing to give the Legislature the power of meeting or not. It would be offering too great a temptation to members to give them the privilege of meeting every year if they chose. He preferred that the power of directing extraordinary sessions of the Legislature should be left with the Governor only.

Mr. Williamson would state to the committee, some considerations which would lead him to vote for this amendment. From the little knowledge which he had of this State, he was induced to believe that its interests did not require an annual

meeting of the Legislature. Soon after the formation of the State Government, when it was necessary to enact an entirely new code of laws, annual sessions were desirable and proper; but the present state of things did not require so much legislation, and it became as to conduct our Government with as much economy as possible. The State needs money for public purposes, and this money must be obtained either from an increase of taxes, or from a retrenchment of our expenses; the first would not be acceptable to the people, but the last would. We have, said he, for some time been engaged in promoting Internal Improvements in this State. To carry on and complete these, will require more funds than we have the command of at present. The sales of the Cherokee lands have been appropriated for this purpose; but this source will after a while cease. The Dividends arising from the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks, are also appropriated to this object, but these will be insufficient, and may be diverted from this object, whenever the Legislature shall so determine. By holding the sessions of the Legislature biennially, a large sum of money will be saved for public purposes. And though he did not believe that any Legislature would come here and unnecessarily legislate themselves into annual sessions, he was unwilling to confide to the Legislature a power which ought to be defined in the Constitution.

As observed by the gentleman from Haywood, the Governor of the State is authorized to call the Legislature together on extraordinary occasions. He thought the power properly lodged with him, and that it ought not to be given to the Legislature. Indeed, such a course, he believed, would be unprecedented. He hoped, therefore, the proposed amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. Sanders observed, that if the question now before the committee were to determine whether we should in future have annual or biennial sessions of the Legislature, the arguments of gentlemen would be in point; but the question is merely, whether the Legislature shall have power, when necessary to meet oftener than once in two years, or whether this power shall be wholly left with the Governor. For his part, he had quite as much confidence in the Legislature as he had in the Governor, and should have greater fear that the Governor might convene the Legislature unnecessarily, than they would themselves do so. By whom, he asked, are this Legislature selected? By the people. The power is therefore, in fact, left with the people, and it is properly left there. There is a difference of opinion amongst the people, whether the sessions shall be held annually or biennially; but my word for it, said Mr. S. if a majority of the people shall decide when the question is put to them, on biennial sessions, no Legislature would take upon itself the responsibility of meeting oftener, except from imperious necessity. He hoped therefore the provision would be retained.

The amendment was agreed to, and then the section, as amended, was concurred in.

Mr. Cameron moved to add, after the word "counties," in the 2d line of the 41st section, the words *and towns*, with a view of providing Representatives for the towns of Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and proposing, if this amendment was agreed to, to deduct a Representative from each of the counties in which these towns are situated.

This amendment was negatived in committee of the whole; but it was agreed to in the Convention afterwards, as will appear in the proceedings.

After considerable, rather irregular debate on fixing the ratio of Representatives in the Senate, the section as it stands was agreed to, as the best that could at present be formed, though not perfectly satisfactory to all the Delegates present.

The 45th section which provides for the trial of impeachment being read,
Mr. Carson thought that the majority of the Senate ought to be sufficient to convict an offender, instead of two-thirds, and offered an amendment to that effect. He knew that two-thirds were required in the Senate of the United States to convict; but he thought a majority was sufficient. These officers, he said, were invested with high authority and possessed great influence, and requiring two-thirds to convict, puts them almost out of the reach of the law. In all important trials in England before twelve judges, a majority convicts. He thought if men in office conducted themselves as to be brought to trial by impeachment, he saw no necessity for so much caution about their conviction.

Mr. Yancy hoped the amendment would not obtain. This provision as to the number necessary to conviction was not adopted by the committee, because it

was the number fixed upon in the Constitution of the United States; but if it had, the authority would have been good. He thought there was great safety in the provision, which he believed had been adopted by most of the States. He did not believe anything was to be feared from the influence of an officer who might subject himself to impeachment; he thought it more likely that such men might suffer from popular excitement, which this provision was calculated to guard against. He hoped therefore it would be retained.

Mr. Carson would have no objection to a provision that should displace the officers of Government on the address of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature; but when a Governor or a Judge is to be tried by the Senate, and two-thirds of the body are required to convict him, no conviction could be looked for. You might, said he, as well tell an offender, at once, to go on in his vicious courses. Responsibility is out of the question. You cannot convict him. The best council is always employed in defending such persons. Judge Chase, when he was tried, employed talents to defend him which could not be met, and it was a provision of this kind in the constitution of the United States that saved him. If a majority could have convicted him, he would have been convicted and removed from office.

Mr. Settle said, that on an occasion like the present, members ought to be ready to sacrifice their individual opinions on all matters of minor importance; but rather than submit to the doctrines of the gentleman from Rutherford, that officers of the government should be removable on the address of two-thirds of the General Assembly, or that a bare majority of the Senate should be able to convict an impeached officer, he would be for going home as they came, and tell their constituents they could do nothing. The gentleman has said, that but for a provision like that which he moves to expunge from this Constitution, a certain Judge would have been convicted. This shows the necessity of guarding these officers against popular excitement; for since party spirit, which was then at its height, has subsided, it has been found that there was no good grounds of impeachment against him; in the Constitution that saved him from disgrace and infamy. And suppose one of our Judges, said he, should make an unpopular decision on some party question, might it not be an easy thing to get a majority of the Senate to convict him? Such a case might happen, and we ought to guard against it, and make our officers independent of popular clamour. Experience, indeed, shows us, that the more independent our Judges are in their decisions, the less popular they are in the community. It is therefore the more necessary to defend them by proper guards, of which the one now attacked was essential.

Mr. Carson said, he would make but a single observation in reply. The officers in question it will be recollected, cannot be put upon their trial until a majority of the House of Representatives shall say they deserve to be impeached. They are then to be brought before the Senate, and two-thirds of that body must agree to their guilt, before they can be convicted. And if two thirds do not agree on this point, the offenders return upon society without any thing more than the censure which the public may pass upon them. He thought this afforded offenders too great a chance to escape, and he wished the section therefore amended.

Mr. Mangum said, after what had fallen from the gentlemen from Caswell and Rockingham against the proposed amendment, it might seem unnecessary to add any thing farther. But he could not give a silent vote upon it. An attempt to place the officers of our government in so perilous a situation could not be too severely reprehended. Who, asked Mr. M. are to try these men when impeached? Are they judges who will be likely to sympathize with them? No, they will be men taken from the people with all their prejudices. So that there would be no security for the person accused, but by requiring at least a concurrence of two-thirds of their judges to produce a conviction. He considered the principle contained in this amendment, as striking at the root of the independence of the Judiciary. He looked on the doctrine as abominable; and sooner than adopt it, he would lift his voice against any change in the Constitution at all.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Yancy proposed an amendment (the 47th section) that all officers, now in office, shall continue, &c.; which was agreed to.

The reported Constitution being gone through, the committee rose, and reported the amendments to the Convention, which then adjourned till to-morrow.
(To be continued.)

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On the amended Constitution.

The delegates, to devise measures to obtain an amendment of the constitution of the State of North Carolina, have met, and what they have done is before the public. I have no doubt but that many of the amendments proposed were dictated by sound wisdom, and are calculated to promote the interest of the State. There are certain other articles, the evidence and propriety of which, in the opinion of the writer, is, at least very doubtful. In the 12th section of the amended constitution, the permanency of the supreme court appears to be involved in the true and natural construction of that article. Let the reader advert to that section and examine for himself. Are the people of North Carolina prepared to appreciate a supreme court so highly as to incorporate its existence with their constitution? Have the operations of the present supreme court and its mighty achievements in the acceleration of justice, &c. paved the way for a measure of this kind? It is well known that its operations is a matter of complaint; and that in some respectable counties their members of assembly have been instructed to use their influence to effect its extermination.

The 48th section guarantees that the city of Raleigh shall forever be the seat of government. This I think exceptionable. Should Raleigh be burnt to ashes, still the assembly must meet there. Should Raleigh be infected with the plague, or any other pestilential disease, yet this, for a day, cannot cease to be the place of legislation. Should Raleigh, sensible of her prerogatives, ever so much speculate on the legislature, no redress can be had short of a change of constitution.

The 36th section of the amended constitution, ordaining that no minister of the gospel shall be admissible to a seat in either house of legislation, while he holds his pastoral function, has undergone a slight alteration in phraseology, but not in meaning. It was expected by some, that the justice and propriety of this section would have awakened the scrutiny of the late convention. Is exclusion from the legislative department designed to subserve the interest of the church? If so, how much more decorous and proper to leave it to the ecclesiastical department? The writer believes that the interest of the church would be suitably consulted in this way, without the application of civil coercion. The federal constitution lays no coercion on ministers of the gospel, and yet by the discipline of various respectable churches, their clergy in all ordinary circumstances, are prohibited from being candidates for a seat in the legislative department. Is not legislation a privilege? Is not exclusion from privilege a punishment? Does not righteous punishment suppose criminality? Where is the criminality here? Are the ministers of our holy religion to be confounded with the heathen priesthood, or with the emissaries of the church of Rome?

But the section now under consideration does not consign the ministers of the gospel to perpetual and persevering despair. It implicitly opens a door of hope that the contaminations of the clerical character may be wiped off, and that the ministers of the gospel may yet be admitted to the honors and privileges of legislation. Should a minister of the gospel be seized with a spirit of dissipation and worldly gain; should he become a Demas and forsake the gospel for the love of the present world: would he not then be constitutionally admissible to a seat in legislation? Or might not a door of hope open to one of these exiled characters in another way? Suppose a minister of the gospel to be guilty of some atrocious crime, such as lying, profane swearing, uncleanness, &c. &c. and the judiciary to which he is amenable, should take cognizance of him, and duly depose him from the ministry of the gospel. Quere,—would this be a sufficient recommendation to a seat in the legislature of North Carolina?

Caleb Quorum, excelled.—In the village of Harrington, between Evansham and Abbeystead, (Eng.) a sign exhibited by the side of a barber's pole, thus announces the multifarious occupations, avocations and qualifications, of the industrious and indefatigable inmate:

"James Tarrant, joiner, cabinet-maker, and builder, brick-layer and plasterer, repairs all kinds of machinery, keeps a journeyman carpenter to do all sorts of blacksmith's work, hangs church bells, pig-kills, slaughters and slays, bellows-mender, tooth-drawer, and hair dresser, well-sinker, and thatcher, jobbing gardener.—N. B. Came-keeper to the Manor of Norton and Linchwick."

CAUCUS.

The following communication on the subject of caucusing, was originally addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, and published in their paper.

Gentlemen: Early in the present month, I sent to you for publication, an extract from General Washington's valedictory address. It was sent under a deep conviction of its truth, and of its direct application to the caucus question. The first was admitted, but the latter, it seems, was not perceived. The people of the United States, however, cannot be at a loss to see the application to this important question, of the remark, that "the Constitution, which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit act of the whole People, is sacredly obligatory on all."

They will not think that this obligation is sacredly regarded, when,

1st. A caucus is held *avowedly* upon the ground that a clause of the constitution is vicious, and ought not to be permitted to come into operation, if a caucus can prevent it. In my humble opinion, this consideration alone presents an insurmountable objection.

Or when, 2dly, the very men expressly excluded by the Constitution from any participation in electoral power, assume the right to constitute this caucus, and to say how the electors ought to vote.

Or when, 3dly, instead of a proposition to amend the Constitution in a way prescribed by the Constitution itself, a remedy is sought for by the gratuitous application of a force totally unknown to the constitutional code directing the election of a President.

Or when, 4thly, a class of citizens to whom the election is devolved in the last resort, (and then merely from necessity,) change their position from the rear rank to the front: speak first instead of speaking last: exercise an original instead of an appellate power: and, in fact, instead of deciding, finally, after learning all that they can learn of the public opinion, undertake beforehand to tell the people what that opinion should be.

Or when, 5thly, instead of a real bona fide election, by the people, of a President, in a way prescribed by the Constitution, (no matter whether it be good or bad,) we are to be put off with a nomination by a caucus.

I did not, however, commence this note with a view to indicate to others that application of Gen. Washington's remark, which seems to have escaped your notice. My object was, and is, to call the attention of the good people of the United States, to another part of the same address, which will be found in the fifth volume of Marshall's Life of Washington, page 695.

The words are: "all obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations whatsoever, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of the fundamental principle: (meaning the principle stated in the first paragraph of this note.)"

"However combinations or associations of the above description, may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

Let it be supposed that the arguments, hitherto advanced on this subject, shall be unavailing, and that a caucus is to be held; still several questions, the solutions of which will be attended with great difficulty, must be decided; questions of which we cannot, and others will not, occur in a caucus really held against an adversary party.

1. As to numbers. How many members of Congress will constitute a caucus? Will a minority act? Will a bare majority suffice? If not, what number beyond a majority will be required? By what criterion can that number be ascertained?

If the whole delegation of a State, either from conviction or instructions, shall refuse to attend, will the caucus act without them? Can it act without them? In all cases, to which the federal compact extends, with a few exceptions specially enumerated, the majority must decide, and have a right to decide, without regard to opposition or absence; but when a case exists, to which the compact does not extend, each State is sovereign and independent, and every thing done in opposition to its will is usurpation and tyranny.

If the majority of the delegation from a State shall refuse to attend, will the minority of that delegation be permitted to act?

2. As to political character. Who are to constitute the caucus? Republicans only? Are the Federalists, who set up no

*It is not unworthy of remark, that the late Mr. Leander was opposed to the caucus system in toto. He never attended a caucus; he could not be persuaded to attend one. Mr. L. pure and intelligent as he was, is not quoted as authority; but it will be admitted by all, that the grounds of an opinion which kept him back when his feelings would have led him forward, are worthy of being carefully explored.

candidate, to be told that, in the election of the chief magistracy of their country, they have no concern, and shall take no part? Can any representative of the people be found, so ignorant of the Constitution, or so regardless of its precepts, as to utter, or even to conceive, an opinion like this?

If it shall be decided that none but republicans shall attend, who shall judge of the qualification of the electors? I mean, of those who claim admission, in order to "direct" the electors.

3. Proceeding after organization. It is manifested that some arrangements must be concerted, and agreed on, before the ballot is taken. The caucus will be totally unavailing, unless the members pledge themselves to pursue a particular course, and to acquiesce in the result.

Here a difficulty immediately occurs. Can this pledge be given by all? Some are instructed, and others feel bound by the known sentiments of those whom they represent in Congress. If the pledge cannot be given by all, it would be absurd to exact it from any.

But what motives can lead to these arrangements? What consideration is to induce a member, supposing him to be unshackled, to abandon the hero or the statesman whom he honestly prefers, and to recommend another candidate; the very candidate, perhaps, whom, of all the candidates, he least approves?

I can form no conception of any justifiable motive, except one; and that is, a conviction that the candidate preferred cannot possibly be chosen. How is this conviction to be produced? By regarding the votes in the caucus as evidence of the public opinion? Experience has proved the absurdity. I repeat, how is this conviction to be produced? Can any man be really convinced that his friend may not be one of the three highest on the election list, and that he will not be selected by the House of Representatives, voting by States? Can he be convinced that his friend, though last in the estimation of the caucus, may not be the first, or among the first, in the estimation of the people? An honest man cannot, easily, be so convinced; and a man zealous and able, as well as honest, will turn from the caucus to the people, and endeavour to convince them that his friend is the man whom they ought to prefer.

It is true, that the caucus theory furnishes a motive, which, the advocates of that theory must contend, will justify, where there are several candidates, several consecutive surrenders of judgment and feeling, on the part of the friends of those whom this self-created oligarchy may reject. They must contend, and they do contend, that the Constitution, in relation to the ulterior and contingent powers of the House of Representatives, is so radically vicious, that a remedy ought to be applied: that this remedy is not by an amendment, as the Constitution itself prescribes, but by a caucus!! A caucus! a nocturnal assembly, convoked at a short notice, after long preparation, bound by no rule, acting without authority, without the obligation of an oath, within the immediate reach of every sort of influence, calculated, if exerted, to mislead, to deceive or to corrupt, guarding the people of these United States from the mischief threatened by their own Constitution!!

It may be, but it ought not to be, supposed, that these considerations evince too much distrust. Power will always be abused, unless its exercise be watched with unceasing vigilance. The history of the world is little else than one continued and mournful illustration of this truth. It is the great basis of the Constitution, and, surely there is no power which ought to be watched with more care, or viewed with more distrust, than that which is assumed by "any association" of men, "however plausible the pretence," in relation to a subject so important and interesting as the election of a Chief Magistrate of this Union.

A few words more. At a very early period of the struggle between the two great parties of the United States, I took an active part, and continued to maintain it with unabated zeal, not only until the termination of that struggle in 1801, but until the present day. My great object was, and always has been, to sustain the constitution, on the ground on which I was convinced the people meant to place it. I believed at the time, and still believe, after the lapse of more than five and twenty years, that I was right; and I now look back, with a sentiment of pleasure and confidence, which at this late day, would be little affected by praise or condemnation. Yet there is one circumstance—one change in the political movement of this country, which, I confess, would deeply affect my best and strongest feelings. If any one part of the Constitution of this country, sacredly obligatory on all while it stands, is to be moved from its place, kept out of view, or debarred from operation, by means of the machinery of a caucus; if, instead of election by the people, the main pillar of free government, we are to have a caucus nomination; if the people of this country, instead of acting for themselves on the great subject, on which they have reserved the power of doing, are to have their immediate deputies appointed for the special purpose, are to be led by self appointed agents; then

I shall indulge the liberal conviction, that my time and my labors, such as they were, have been thrown away; and my only consolation will be, that my concern on this subject, however deeply felt, must necessarily, like all other concerns, whether of pain or pleasure for me, be of a very short duration. PHOENIX, Virginia, Nov. 23, 1835.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 10.

The ship Florida, Wilson, and the packet ship Meteor, Gardner, arrived yesterday in short passages from Liverpool.

The former sailed on the 7th, and the latter on the 8th ult. to which date we are furnished with Liverpool papers, and London dates to the 7th, inclusive.

The war in Spain was nearly ended, and part of the French army was on its return to France. An armistice had been agreed upon for the surrender of Barcelona, the terms of which were not known; but it is said *Mina* had sworn allegiance to Ferdinand. It appears to be believed that the King of Spain had been induced to agree to modify his rigorous decrees against the Constitutionalists.

A messenger had arrived in London with despatches from Sir Wm. A. Court, announcing that Ferdinand had consented to ratify the Convention of March last, made by the constitutional government, to indemnify British merchants for captures made by Spanish (Porto Rico) privateers. The blockade of Cadiz, and other Spanish ports occupied by French garrisons, was formally raised on the 5th of October.

The circumstance of the removal of the Spanish governor, Donnay, from Cadiz, was not yet known at Madrid. The London Courier says—"We learn, by private advices from Paris, that the French government meet with no inconsiderable difficulties in making Ferdinand act with moderation. We are even assured, that when it was hinted to him how desirable it would be to remove from about his person his minister and confessor, Saez, he peremptorily refused to do so. The death of San Miguel is announced. A Paris paper states that he committed suicide.

The fate of Riego was not yet decided. The Fiscal, in act of accusation, requires that Riego should be punished as follows: That he shall be drawn by the feet from the prison to the scaffold, there hanged, then quartered, and that one limb should be sent to Las Caberas, one to La Isla, one to Malaga, and one to Madrid; that the rest of the body should be burnt, and the ashes cast into the air by the hands of the hangman.

The wife of Riego was in London, in indigent circumstances.

The freedom of the Borough of Plymouth was presented to Mr. Canning on the 30th October. In his speech of thanks, Mr. C. declared the policy of his country was peace, and that any interference in the late struggle in Spain "would have been one to be characterized only by the term Quixotic—an enterprise romantic in its origin and thankless in its end!"

Gibraltar, October 16.—We are crowded with the unfortunate Spaniards who have taken refuge here, to escape the miseries of a dungeon, or the tortures of the bloody Inquisition. Among them are upwards of sixty Deputies of the Cortes, of the most distinguished, as Valdes, Alava, and Infantas; Quiroga, Yandiola, Manzanares, and Calatrava, are also here. There is a warm feeling among the inhabitants of the Rock in favour of these unsuccessful patriots. Sir Robert Wilson arrived here a few days since from Cadiz and Tarifa; he was at first undecided as to his future destination, but has determined at last to return to England, in the first packet.

A noble Child.—While the frigate United States was drawing near the Macedonian, a child on board said to Decatur: "Commodore, I wish you would put my name on the muster-roll!" What for?" "That I may get a share of the prize money." It was done. After the capture, the commodore said, "Well, Ned, she is ours, and your prize money will be about 200 dollars. What will you do with it?" "I'll send a hundred to my mother, and the other shall send me to school." This boy is now a gallant midshipman.

Some gentlemen of a Bible Association lately calling upon an old woman to see if she had a Bible, were severely reproved by a spirited reply, "Do you think, gentlemen, that I am a heathen, that you should ask me such a question?" Then addressing a little girl, she said, "Run and fetch the Bible out of my drawer, that I may show it to the gentlemen." The gentlemen declined giving her the trouble, but she insisted that she was no heathen. Accordingly the bible was brought, nicely covered, on opening it she exclaimed, "Well, how glad I am that you have come; here are my spectacles, that I have been looking for these three years, and didn't know where to find 'em."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Noble presented the petition of Eliza Dill, one of the heirs of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, stating that the Government is indebted to her late father for military services, and praying for the relief of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 11.—The resolution moved by Mr. Gazlay, of Ohio, was then taken up, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House the amount of defalcations in his Department, which occurred previous to July, 1823, and which were not sued for, as directed by the 22d section of the act regulating the Post Office Establishment, designating the years when each occurred, and not to extend beyond sixteen years.

This resolution being under consideration—Mr. Gazlay rose and said, that, by a reference to the act of Congress of 1792, regulating the Post Office Department, it appeared that all the Postmasters of the United States were directed to settle their several accounts with the General Post Office every quarter; and, if they neglected to do so, the Postmaster General was required to sue within three months. In 1810, the act was so altered as to extend the period within which the Postmaster General must sue, from three months to six. Under such a regulation, expressly provided by the law, it was not to have been anticipated that so much defalcation should occur as the amount stated in the President's Message. From reports laid before this House by the late Postmaster General, it appeared that, in 1814 there was a balance due the Department, from Postmasters, of upwards of \$200,000. In 1822, this amount had increased to \$400,000; and it now stood as appeared by the President's Message, at upwards of \$300,000. The object of the resolution he had just offered, was to possess this house of the true state of these defalcations, in those particulars of which it was at present unadvised.

Mr. Storrs said, that, as he understood the fact, it was required by a certain act of Congress, that the amount of the deficiency of any Postmaster retained in office, should, after the lapse of a certain time, be charged to the Postmaster General. To ascertain whether that part of the law had been complied with, or not, Mr. S. moved to add the following: "and the amount of any such deficiencies as may have been charged against the Postmaster General of the United States."

Mr. Gazlay accepted this modification as a part of his motion; and, thus modified, the resolution was agreed to without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Beck, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. Kiddle, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a specific duty on Potatoes imported from Nova Scotia, Ireland, and other foreign countries.

On motion of Mr. Richards, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing some works of defence, at some suitable point near the line dividing the United States from Canada, on the margin of Lake Champlain.

Mr. Trimble in offering to the House the following resolution, said it was well known that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are sometimes not published until 12 or 15 months after rendition. He did not complain of this under the present system; but his object was to insure an earlier publication of the Reports. He thought that those who are interested in the principles decided should not be left so long ignorant of what those decisions were. To remedy this defect he proposed the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what, provision ought to be made by law, to insure a more speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

Friday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Fuller submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a plan for a Peace Establishment of the Navy of the United States.

The resolution lies on the table one day of course.

ANECDOTE.

During the traitor General Arnold's predatory operations through Virginia, in 1781, he took an American captain prisoner. After some general conversation, he asked the captain "what he thought the Americans would do with him if they caught him." The captain declined at first giving an answer; but upon being repeatedly urged, he said, "Why sir, if I must answer your question, you must excuse my telling you the plain truth; if my countrymen should catch you, I believe they would first cut off that lame leg, which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue at Saratoga, and bury it with the honors of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body on a gibbet."

Northern paper.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1835.

THE GREEKS.

The long-continued enjoyment of liberty, or privileges of any sort, it is generally considered, renders man insensible of their value; and thus his rights and liberties become an empty thing but easy prey to designing and ambitious men. But the citizens of the United States seem to be an exception to this faulty principle in human nature: the glorious struggle in which the Greeks are now engaged, to free themselves from a thralldom more gross and barbarous than the descendants of Joseph ever endured in Egypt, has furnished a striking illustration of this fact.

Since our venerable and patriotic President has introduced to the nation (in his late message) the sufferings of the Greek people in the cause of liberty, a sympathy and kindred feeling seems to be rapidly diffusing itself among our countrymen. Their cause was once the cause of our fathers; and we should be ungratefully callous to feelings of humanity and patriotism, were we not to manifest a lively concern for the triumph of a people who are struggling against a despotism ten-fold more intolerable than the oppressions against which our Revolutionary fathers protested, and for which they were forever absolved from their fealty to the British monarchy.

In addition to what we published last week relative to the cause of the Greeks, it appears that not only the people of the U. S. are striving to aid them, but *Legislatures* are catching sympathy from their constituents, and resolving to aid that gallant and oppressed nation. In Philadelphia, a numerous and respectable meeting has been held, to consult upon measures to aid the Greeks in regaining their long-lost liberties; the venerable Bishop White was called to the chair; spirited resolutions were adopted, committees appointed to solicit assistance in the city, the clergy throughout the State requested to make up contributions, and a committee appointed to transmit a memorial to Congress, praying that body to take into consideration the expediency of acknowledging the independence of Greece. And in the Legislature of Maryland, now in session, the following resolutions on the subject have been introduced:

"Resolved, That we regard the struggle of the Greeks against the Turks, one of the noblest wars of oppressed man against the most cruel tyranny."

"That the freemen of Maryland respond to the pure feelings of the President of the United States, in his message, ardently wishing them success and a place amongst the independent nations of the earth."

"And that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to give all their aid and influence to carry into effect, such measures as the administration shall in their wisdom and liberality recommend to be adopted in this cause."

Two sets of resolutions have been presented in the United States Senate for amending the Constitution of the Union, as regards the choice of President and Vice-President; one by Mr. Benton, of Missouri, which proposes to give the election directly to the people, in their primary assemblies; the other by Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, which proposes, that if no choice is made on the first balloting by the Electors, they shall ballot again, and thus continue to do, until a choice is effected, the same as in election by other bodies. In our next, if we can find room, these resolutions shall be published.

A writer in the Raleigh Register of the 16th instant, who signs himself "Carnot," has seized upon a little article published in the Western Carolinian some time in Sept. last, (in which it was stated that the Governor and members of Congress from Alabama were opposed to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency,) and has indulged in a strain of vituperation which he, no doubt, imagines has stung us to the very core. And verily, had not this heterogeneous admixture of wit, gravity, and mawkishness, have come upon us in so joyous a season, when the heart is too buoyant to be cast down by the railery of pugnacious wittlings, our sensibilities might have been a little nettled; but for the life of us we cannot get out of temper with "Carnot" now, when all around us exhibits nothing but innocent festivity and joyous devotion. We shall therefore let him flutter on his way, in the undisturbed fruition of all his leers and gibes back to Alabama.

The following appointments, made by the President during the recess, have been confirmed by the Senate of the United States, viz:

Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Navy.
Smith Thomson, of New York, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court.
John McLean of Ohio, to be Postmaster General.—Washington Republican.

Separate Resolutions have been submitted to both Houses of the Legislature of Maryland, to "disapprove of any congressional caucus nomination at this time of President and V. President of the U. States," and requesting the senators and representatives of that state in Congress "to use their influence to prevent the same." We shall in our next publish these Resolutions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.
Monday, Dec. 15.—The bill to divide the militia of Irede county into two regiments, was read the second time. Mr. Legrand presented a bill to authorise Parhan Kirk to collect the arrears of taxes due him for the years therein mentioned. Mr. McDowell, a bill to allow commissions to constables on all sums above sixty dollars. Mr. McLeary, a bill concerning the estates of persons non compos mentis. Mr. Seawell, a bill respecting the marriage of infants who belong to any seminary of learning in this State. Which bills passed their 1st reading. The engrossed bill to amend an act passed at the 1st General Assembly, supplemental to an act passed at the present General Assembly, for the division of Rowan county, was read and amended on motion of Mr. Martin, by adding the following: "Provided that nothing in this act contained is intended in any way to affect the dividing line, heretofore between Rowan and Davidson." The bill then passed its third reading, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence. [It is now a law.]

Tuesday, Dec. 16.—Mr. McDowell presented a bill supplemental to an act passed this session of the Assembly, incorporating Morganton Academy. Mr. Callaway, a bill creating a permanent fund for internal improvements, and to consolidate the several acts of Assembly creating funds for that purpose. Read the 1st time. The bill relative to the road leading across the mountain from the town of Wilksboro' to Mrs. Bogle's in Irede county, was read the second time. The bill to consolidate and amend the several laws of this State relative to the processioning of lands, was rejected.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.—Mr. Cameron from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill authorising the making and improving a road from Asheville to Rutherfordton. Read the first time. The bill to amend an act passed in 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice, was passed, yeas 31, nays 29. The bill to allow commissions to constables on all sums above sixty dollars, was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 15.—Mr. Polk presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mecklenburg on the subject of a public road in Surry county. The bill compelling the Banks of this State to pay specie, was read the first time.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.—The following resolution was presented by Mr. Jeter:

Whereas, great inconvenience is felt by the Citizens of this State, in rendering a list of their lands and affixing the value thereof, to a Justice of the Peace, which has rendered the law inoperative, in producing the effect desired;

Whereas, great public loss is sustained by the revenue in the unjust and unequal value that is assessed upon the lands of this State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that two freeholders be associated with a Justice of the Peace in valuing the lands.

The resignation of Thomas G. Polk, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade, was read and accepted. Mr. Polk presented a bill to incorporate New Providence Library Company. The bill concerning the duties of Guardians, and the bill to amend an act for raising a fund, for erecting the building, and for the support of the University of North Carolina, were on their third readings indefinitely postponed. Mr. J. White presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, authorizing certain counties therein mentioned to appoint a Committee of Finance, so far as relates to Anson county—read the first time. The House took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Beall, on the 28th ult. for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1815, providing for the election of electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United of the United States by general ticket, &c. Mr. Leonard moved for its indefinite postponement; carried, 78 to 45. Mr. Baker presented the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Legislature that it will be to the advantage of the State of North Carolina, to discharge Hamilton Fulton, Civil Engineer, from any further services, after the first day of January, 1824; and that the contract made by the Board of Internal Improvement with the said Civil Engineer, cease on the first day of January aforesaid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered to lie on the table. The bill to amend an act passed in 1819, concerning the proving of wills, &c. was passed.

La Fayette.—Latest French accounts still speak of the intended visit of this distinguished patriot to the United States. How welcome would be the venerable face of that volunteer in the cause of Freedom, to those whose liberty he so nobly aided! With what enthusiasm would the surviving patriots of the revolution hail his arrival! The moment a vessel in which he is known to be a passenger shall anchor in our harbour, not only the *Saratoga* twelve, but the guns in all the vicinity should give a roaring welcome to the champion of our liberties, to the friend of Washington, to the man who has passed through the fiery furnace of European revolutions unscorched and unslung—fear-

ed and respected by monarchs, adored by republicans.

Suicide.—A young lady [Miss Stephens, 28 Orchard-street] on Friday evening last, deprived herself of life by taken laudanum; it is supposed to have been in consequence of disappointed love.

The following toast was drank at New-York, on the celebration of the evacuation of that city by the British, at the close of the Revolution. It was drank with nine cheers; and for Dr. Perkins, Surgeon of Division, the author, three cheers were added. We mention this circumstance as evincing the feeling which prevailed for the success of the Greek cause.

The 43 powder presented by Alderman M'Queen to the Greeks.—may it report in favor of liberty; and speak Greek as well as ever it did Yankee.

The enormous sum of twenty-seven millions of dollars, is said to have been raised by the Mexican government, from property belonging to European Spaniards, confiscated agreeably to the late act of their Congress.

It is a fact, which may be worth mentioning, that there were made up, at the Post Office in this city, for the Eastern Mail of yesterday morning, three thousand five hundred letters, being nearly all free letters, despatched by members of Congress to their constituents.—*Nat. Intel.*

Banks.—The resolution submitted to the House of Commons on the 11th inst. by Mr. Alston, to compel the Banks of this state to pay specie, was yesterday indefinitely postponed.—*Raleigh Star, 19th.*

Manuel Cartacho, who was condemned to death at Norfolk, for piracy, has been pardoned by the President, pursuant to the recommendation of the Jury.

In London, lately, a person committed suicide, by laying his head down, for a loaded wagon to pass over it.

A Miss Crackham, from Palermo, was exhibiting in Liverpool, as a wonderful natural curiosity. She is 9 years of age, 17 inches high, and weighs less than three pounds—is in perfect proportion, walks and talks, has the use of her faculties, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 18.
1134 bales of Cotton, and 1156 barrels of Flour, were shipped from this place on Friday and Saturday last.—*Observer.*

Improved Method of Tanning.
The Gazette of last evening announces that Doctor H. H. Hayden of this city has discovered a very important improvement in the art of converting raw hides into leather, by means of a pyrolygious preparation, the use of which he has secured by letters patent, under the seal of the U. States.

By this method, raw hides, of any description, after the usual process of *hairing* &c. are converted into excellent leather, in less than 36 hours.

Balt. Amr.

A good day's work.—We are informed that Mr. Isaac Thornall, of Woodbridge township, recently husked in one day between sun and sun, one hundred and thirty bushels and a half of Indian Corn. The strife was in consequence of a bet that he could not husk one hundred bushels.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 18.
Cotton, 12 1/2 to 13; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5 1/2; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 35 to 40; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turke Island, 80 a 85 per bushel; molasses, 30 to 32; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 26 to 27; 2d and 3d quality, 23 a 24; tea, hyson, 21 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 30 a 31; rice, 35 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 15.
Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 20 to 22; short staple, 13 to 15; Rice, prime, 5 1/2 a 3; inferior to good 5 1/2 to 2 1/2; Whiskey, (Penn.) 36 a 37 1/2 cts.; N. E. Rum, 36 to 37; Apple Brandy, 36 to 37 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 4 to 5; Beeswax, 30 to 31 cents; Tallow, 7; Beef, Boston Mess, 10; No. 1, 7 1/2; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7 1/2; Mackarel, No. 2, 5 1/2; No. 3, 4 1/2; Bacon, 8 to 10 cts.; Hams, 11 a 14; Lard, 9 to 11; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 22 a 24 cts.; Cogniac Brandy 1 10 a 12 per gal.; Holland Gin, 95 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4 1/2 100 lbs.; English 3 1/2; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 50 a 55 cts. per bushel; Turke Island, 88 a 90; Sugar, Havana White, 12 to 14; Brown, 8 to 8 1/2; Muscovado, 8 to 10; St. Croix 10 a 11; N. Orleans, 10 to 10 1/2; Inferior, 8 1/2 to 9; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green 25 cts.; Infer. to good, 20 to 22 cts.; Tea, Hyson 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 95 to 100 cts. per gal.; West India, 65 cts.; Molasses, (W. I.) 24 to 25 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 cts.; Pimento, 22 cts.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 to 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis.

CHERAW PRICES, Dec. 12.
Cotton, 12 a 13 cts.; Flour, new, per barrel, 5 to 5 1/2; Corn, bushel 35 to 40 cts.; Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 45 to 50 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts.; Butter, 12 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 25 to 30 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 10 to 12 dols.; Coffee, lb. 25 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 45 to 50 cts.; Molasses, 35 to 45.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening Mail.

The following article is all we have yet seen which appears to strengthen a belief that the report published in our last, relative to the British government's proposing to join with the United States in resisting the designs of the Holy Alliance on South-America, is true.

Extract to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, from a member of the U. S. Senate, dated WASHINGTON, DEC. 17.—I understand that it is firmly believed, on the very best authority, that Great Britain will take the same stand that the President has in his Message, as to the interference of any Foreign power between Spain and her Colonies. If England is honest, then, with our assistance, neither France nor any other power can find troops sufficient to accomplish their object of subjugation. It is so much the interest of England, that I should expect she would act with vigor on the occasion.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, it was resolved, that they would "ever oppose, by all lawful means, the odious system of *caucusing*."

The resolutions which were offered in the Senate of the Legislature of Maryland, against *caucusing*, passed almost unanimously—only two dissenting voices. Those offered in the lower house, it was believed, would also pass by an overwhelming majority.

Good news from the Greeks, has been received in N. York. A letter from Smyrna, of Sept. 29, (the latest from that quarter,) states that they "are going on well." They have defeated the Turks, in several engagements, lately.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 17.

From Cadiz.—The fast sailing schooner Blucher, Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday in thirty-three days from Cadiz. She left at that port the U. S. Frigate Constitution, and the schooner Non-such. The former landed our minister, Mr. Nelson, at Cadiz on the 3d of November. The French were putting naval stores for three years in the city of Cadiz. There were about three thousand men there. The French Frigate Le Tonan sailed from Cadiz on the 5th November, with a Spanish Governor for Havana, and to bring home the present one, Vives.—*Patriot.*

South-America.—The N. Y. Evening Post of the 16th inst. has received intelligence from the Colombian republic to the 15th ult. The capture of Porto Bello is confirmed, vessels had been chartered to carry the prisoners to Cuba. The principal part of the Spanish army, with Gen. Calzado, were in the city at the time it fell into the hands of the victorious Colombians. The government of the island of Porto Rico had offered an asylum to those Spaniards who had been obliged to leave the continent.

The Post also says, that Gen. Morales, in violation of the pledge he gave when taken by the Patriots, not to take up arms against them again, was perfidiously making preparations to collect a force, money, &c. to make war again upon the Colombians. "It would have, indeed, been an extraordinary circumstance, if he had neglected the first opportunity that offered of following up the unprincipled career which he has all along pursued."

LIME.

Of an excellent quality, will be kept for sale constantly, at my kiln, near Rockford, Surry county. My prices are 25 cents per bushel, by the wagon load, and 30 cents per bushel by the smaller quantity.

JOS. WILLIAMS, jun.
Dec. 26, 1823.

House and Lot.

THAT valuable House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, occupied by Mr. Thomas Allison, the proprietor offers for sale; the whole establishment will be sold. It is a handsome and convenient situation for the Mercantile business. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession will be given at any time. But if not sold by the 1st day of February next, it will be rented for one, two, or three years, to any person applying to the proprietor.

J. A. FISHER.
Dec. 26, 1823.

Estate of George Basinger.

THE subscriber having, at the August term last, (1823) obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Basinger, dec'd. requests all persons having any legal demands against the estate of the dec'd. to bring in the same within the time prescribed by act of Assembly; and all those indebted, are requested to make payment.

J. A. FISHER, Adm'r.
Dec. 26, 1823.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph Basinger to us, we shall sell, on Tuesday the 17th day of February next, at the court house in Salisbury, a tract of LAND, on the waters of Crane creek, adjoining John Waller and others, containing 171 acres, be the same more or less, at a credit of six months.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Trustee.
GEORGE LOCKE,
Dec. 24, 1823.

Military Executions.

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the Carolinian Office.

A MOST VALUABLE Ferry, Lands, &c. for Sale.

Owing to the pressure of the times above, the subscriber offers for sale (and intends selling per first convenient offer), that well known and valuable Ferry and Plantation, known by the name of Kirk's Ferry, formerly Tindal's, situated immediately at the confluence of the Yadkin with the Uhar, where they make the Great Pee Dee, having the sole benefit of all the three landings, each side of the main river and the fork—This being one of the oldest and best known, and most productive ferries on the Pee Dee, it is thought that a further description of it is useless; except it may be merely to observe, that it possesses, or is likely to possess, and *must* in time actually possess one great advantage beyond what any other Ferry or place this river can boast of, and that is, its being situated at the foot of the Great falls, must render it the head of navigation for centuries to come, and consequently the great receptacle for all produce from above, so soon as the river is opened, which is now progressing; and having also Henderson on the one Bank, and Tindalville on the other, with the main road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville crossing at it. With the Ferry, or separately, will be sold two tracts of land attached thereto (or adjoining): the one containing about one hundred and ninety acres with the old mansion house and other buildings thereon, as kitchen, barn, &c. all in good repair, with two good apple orchards of young and thriving trees, &c. peach orchard of some size, and excellent meadows belonging to it: the lower tract contains about two hundred acres, to which the Ferry more immediately appertains at present; this tract has a good dwellinghouse on it, in good repair. With the above, or separately, will be sold a third tract, on the east side of the river, and nearly surrounding the Town of Henderson on that side, as the other two tracts do Tindalville on the west. This last tract contains about one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land and lowground in tillage, with a proportion of good meadow land. The improvements (as to buildings) on this tract are small; a good barn, however, with a few small houses, are all; but most excellent water, and convenient. Good and undoubted titles executed, and payments made easy, by applying to

GEORGE KIRK.
Montgomery county, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1823.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, twenty-five barrels of FLOUR. Inquire of the Printer.
Dec. 22, 1823.

Negroes to hire.

I will hire out, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, for one year, about forty Negroes; among them are men, women and children, some very valuable hands. I also avail myself of this opportunity to notify all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, to make payment on or before the 1st day of February, and thereby save me trouble and themselves cost.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Dec. 16, 1823.

Negro for Sale.

I WILL sell on the first day of January, at the Court-House in Salisbury, a mulatto man slave named Perry, formerly the property of Mrs. Moore, on a credit of twelve months. If not sold on that day, he will be hired out for one year.

D. F. CALDWELL, Trustee.
Dec. 17, 1823.

Doct. J. F. Martin,

HAVING located himself at Mocksville, offers his services, in the several branches of his profession, to the citizens of the village and its vicinity. His shop is opposite Mr. A. R. Jones' store.
Dec. 22, 1823.

B. D. Rounsaville,

At the Red House, Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina, IS prepared to accommodate travellers and visitors plentifully, comfortably, and cheaply. Past favors remind him that exertions to please have, measurably, he humbly trusts, taught him HOW.

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Domestic; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823.

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823.

Public Sale.

AS the subscriber intends removing from this county, he will sell, on the first Monday in January next, some Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Corn, Fodder, &c.

Terms of sale, all cash, or on credit of five dollars, cash; all exceeding that, twelve months credit. Purchasers to give their bonds, with approved security.

O. H. SPENCER.
Rowan county, Dec. 14, 1823.

Academic Notice.

A Annual publication respecting Ebenezer Academy, towards the close of the year, is all that the Teacher contemplates. Others spring from some peculiar occasion. He would willingly avoid making himself so familiar with the public eye, by advertisements; but the business of publication devolves on him of right. The revenues of the school are his; and should be its expenses. Once, at some period or other, a Teacher should publish. Some like to see a man, through some medium, ere they receive any recommendations in his favor. Not a few make the features of a man's face, or style, the criterion of their choice.

Applicants are urgently requested, as they were some time ago, to enter only at the beginning of some quarter; reckoning from the 1st of January. In proof of its utility, other Academies are adopting this order. Aided by a good arrangement of students into a few classes, a Teacher of an Academy is enabled to do the more justice to his own abilities, and to the students themselves.

Unless other notice be given, our vacations will always be semi-annual. One, of two weeks, will take place after Christmas; and another, of two weeks, after the 4th of July. The first follows our Examination; the last, our Exhibition.

The catalogue of studies at this place is left to be filled up, in a great measure, by parents and guardians. Dedicating their youth to any particular College, or to this Seminary alone, the course of study is regulated according to that destination.

At this Academy, students are prompted, by various means, directly or indirectly, to attain knowledge in the most efficient mode. To learn how to surmount the difficulties of a study, is thought more important, than to float a student over them all, without one effort of his own. To ply a student, till he discovers a thing himself, is the point. As an effect, he learns to ply his own mind, and task his own ingenuity, to ascertain that which would elude his sight. Consciousness of victory inspires him in his course. Like the steam-vessel, moving with inward power he moves against wind and tide. Self discipline, the habit of exercising the mind to the best purpose on any subject, is more important to a student than can be that superabundant knowledge, which he knows not how to wield, and must soon lose. Pump water into a vessel; you can as easily pump it out. A living fountain is inexhaustible.

This plan of education tells its value, not by show, but by effect. It is not astounding. It escapes the eye of a casual observer, or an unreflecting student, even when under its operation. It enlists the power of associated ideas as an auxiliary to memory. Students are taught, by it, to form their ideas into distinct corps; each in their uniform. In short, while the student makes excellent progress in knowledge, it strengthens the faculties of his mind, and prepares him to build a fabric for himself, in the manhood of literary life. More on this subject, at this time, will not be said. If the features of this plan have not stood forth in bold relief in Ebenezer Academy, the number of classes has been the cause. But that is giving way, and will give way, more and more.

In government, a medium between relaxation and rigor is our object. We think it better to prepare the student to govern himself in future, by learning him to govern himself in his minority. A knowledge of human nature will secure this. A student must be governed at this institution; and if no principle in his nature can be put in requisition to effect this, but fear, that is our resort. But to make him familiar with those feelings which cement the various relationships of active life, is our choice. A student's situation at Ebenezer will not be unpleasant, till he makes it so.

The subscriber would observe, that, although public speaking presses hard on his health, he has not lopped off a single day of his Academic exercises, on account of ill health, since he entered the Academy in 1821. He is able and willing to undergo the routine of duty required of a Teacher. In this sphere of usefulness, he desires to be fully employed in doing his duty. To preside over a seat of learning, and to preside over a congregation, is more and more found to exceed the abilities of one individual. Clergymen rarely become Teachers, of choice. When they do, they should aim to fill one station only, and to fill it well. The present, disengaged as he is from the pastoral charge, that is the object of the subscriber. How he succeeds, others must say.

Yet, not being indifferent about his own usefulness, and the interests of education, he cannot but invite a liberal public to continue their liberal patronage of Ebenezer Academy.

ELEAZER HARRIS.

York District, S. C. Dec. 1, 1823.
P. S. Tuition in the Languages, \$24; in the Sciences, \$30 per annum. Boarding \$70 per annum.

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C. WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar
Coffee
Teas
Rum
Brandy
Gin
Wines, of all kinds
Pepper
Pimento
Ginger
Coppersas
Alum
Glauber Salts
Madder
Powder and Shot
Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for cash. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24, 1823.

Buck Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and his country friends, that he has taken the extensive Tavern, corner of King and George-streets, of the Buck, (lately occupied by Mrs. McDonald) which he intends to open about the 15th October, as a

House of Entertainment.

The premises this summer have been greatly improved, and enlarged with thirty new lodging rooms, a large and airy Stable upon the most improved plan. And from his experience in this line of business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. Suffice it to say, his Table and Bar will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulation of his house, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who desire good order.

SUPREY CHISHOLME,
Late of Chester Court-House.
Charleston, Sept. 22.

THE MUSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: What mind does not feel melancholy and indignant at the result of the contest for freedom in Spain? My first feelings and ideas on hearing the sickening catastrophe, are submitted to your disposal:

Iberia, who can deplore
That freedom has fled from thy shore!
And left thee to suffer the fate
Of thralldom, of priestcraft, of hate!
The heroes who rose in thy cause,
For Liberty, Verity, Law,
In peril abandon'd by thee,—
Thou never deserv'st to be free!
Go, bow to the tyrant who has thee betray'd;
Go, worship the puppet that has thee enslave'd;
Go, purge thy delusions by "auto de fe!"
Iberia, thou never deserv'st to be free!
The brave shall abhor thee, the noble shall spurn,
Go, bend to the priesthood who treat thee with scorn!
Reflect on the tombs of thy heroes, and then
Say who are the dastards, and who were the men?

And thou, too, France!
Beneath thy victor Eagle's eye,
Where do thy crimson'd banners fly?
Where fight the men who overthrew
The myriads of the monarch-few,
When bursting through the mystic veil
That did for centuries conceal
Those fragile, arrogant claims,
That held the marky mind in chains?
Where fight they now? Iberia, say,
Can such oppose thy bursting day?
Can they, who open'd reason's eye,
Their sword's in freedom's bosom dye?
Do they who vindicated right,
Against her sacred dictum fight?
Shall mutability control
The noble impulse of the soul?
Shall man to reason ne'er return,
Assert his worth, and thralldom spurn?
Shall unanimity no more
Prevail in every human core,
To chase away that noxious thing
To light and truth,—a heartless King?
Yes; fatuity and self may lead,
Short space, astray the thoughtless head;
But freedom will not wear a chain,
Freedom cannot brook disdain;
Though the hand that binds it round her,
Were with garlands to surround her,
Free as the air, she wanders o'er
To Greece, from the Columbian shore!
There politics her mind engage,
To scan the merits of the age.
Reason in vain does not invite
Her sister goddess to the fight;
With tone so strong, persuasive, clear,
That all convince'd, admire, and hear.
Bright nymph, altho' thy glories fade,
That light was everlasting made.
The selfish passions may betray
The holy rights of man;
But when the mind resumes her sway,
They grasp the sword again.
Iberia, has the spirit fled
That should redeem thee now;
And once so bright a lustre shed,
Around thy ancient brow?

Rowan, Dec. 18, 1823.

O. V.

Epitaph on George Frederick, prince of Wales, father of George III. who died before he came to the throne. [Walpole's Memoirs.

Here lies Fred,
Who was alive and is dead:
Had it been his father,
I had much rather:
Had it been his brother,
Still better than another;
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her;
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation;
But since 'tis only Fred,
Who was alive and is dead,
There's no more to be said.

VARIETY.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

A practice is very prevalent, in many towns, of neglecting too much the Mechanics of the place. Next to the farmers they are the most useful class of citizens, and yet a disposition is often felt to avoid employing them, if possible, and to withhold from them such encouragement as would enable them to be as useful as they might be, and as they ought to be. If a coat or other garment is to be made, if a pair of boots, or a saddle, bridle, or other article is to be procured, which a Mechanic in the place ought to make or furnish, it is no unusual thing to employ a Mechanic at a distance, to perform the work, or to procure the article in some way which may be nominally less expensive, which in reality, considering the quality of the article, is considerably more so than it would be if a mechanic of the place had been called upon to manufacture it.

The practice is productive of various evils. It sends from a place the money which should keep in circulation at home; it introduces a silly dependence upon the fashion of other pla-

ces, or leads to the use of inferior articles, and a corresponding increase of expense; and by withholding such an encouragement to mechanics, of different kinds, and of proper qualifications, as they ought to receive, there is not a sufficient number induced to settle in a place to do its necessary mending, and consequently articles are frequently thrown away as useless, where a very small sum expended upon them would render them as serviceable as those that are new.

FEES.

Notwithstanding that fees are purely honorary, yet it is almost proverbial that a lawyer never does any thing well for which he is not feed. Lord Mansfield told a story of himself, that feeling this influence, he once when about to attend some professional business of his own, took several guineas out of his purse, and put them in his waistcoat pocket, as a fee for his labor.

HINTS TO PRINTERS.

How enviable is the condition of the editor or printer who is never forced to *dam* his customers! Some printers are very much in the habit of throwing out, occasionally, a sly hint to this effect—frequently, by very ingenious contrivances and delicate insinuations, intimating that they cannot afford, forsooth, to wear out their brains and other materials for the bare honour of the thing! Now this is a very imprudent practice, to say the least of it; and reflects no credit upon foresight and prudence of those who adopt it. Besides, subscribers are not to be dunned with impunity: when the annual bills come round, it seems but a few days since the last was paid—therefore some months of grace should be allowed. When the bills are again presented, together with additional charges for the time since elapsed, the amount is too great to be paid conveniently at present. And when payment is again urged, after another reasonable lapse, disgusted with such incessant importunity, the subscribers commonly "withdraw their patronage," trust to luck and chance for learning the news—and secretly resolve moreover never to pay so extravagant a bill. It is therefore extremely impolitic to expose one's most urgent necessities before those on whom one depends for support. We would not, for the world—heaven preserve us from racking our wits for some subtle inuendo whereby we might be understood to say, "sirs, three quarters of you have neglected, refused, or excused yourselves from the settlement of your bills at our office." Alas! what would be thought of so flagitious a breach of good manners—so violent an exhibition of presumption and ingratitude! We shall therefore industriously conceal from the public eye, our glances towards their pockets—and endeavour not to inform our readers that we last week received a note from our paper-maker, requesting the liquidation of his demand forthwith—that we have been forced to borrow money, typically speaking, to pay the type founder—that our wood pile is reduced to its fundamental stratum—and that like George III at Mr. Whitebread's beer butts, or Herschel at his telescope, we have just essayed to fathom the vast vacuity of our last flour barrel!—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

FROM THE TRENTON EXPORTER.

APPROACH OF WINTER.

Cold and cloudy days and frosty nights, have come upon us with their warning, "Prepare for winter!" The trees are rapidly losing their green verdure; and vegetation, growing sallow and sickly, bids us "Prepare for winter!" The sun pays us but a brief daily visit already; and the rapid approach of each succeeding night, speaks also, "Prepare for winter!" Well, how will the honest Farmer prepare? Oh, he has had a noble season—he has a barn full of grain and hay, and apples for cider, and plenty of wood to burn. He is ready. Our friends, the Merchants, will get up a winter assortment directly; they will do very well. The Mechanics can get along all weathers; they have dependants enough at their backs. The girls who are going to marry, will want fortune; the farmers, snuff, nicknacks, &c. &c. But how shall the Printer prepare, who has no wood, nor winter stores, and half of whose subscribers have not paid him? Ah! how shall he prepare? Hope will whisper to him, "They will be along by and by. He will not be disappointed—no, no, no."

Savage & Kunsman,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Curtis Wilkinson, where they intend keeping for sale a general assortment of every article in the line, consisting in part of

Gold and silver Watches;
Gold chains, seals and keys;
Ear-rings, breast pins and finger rings;
Silver table, tea, mustard and salt spoons;
Soup ladles and sugar tongs;
Britannia tea and coffee pots;
Plated castors and candle sticks;
Gilt goods of every description in the line;
together with an assortment of *Military Goods.*

Watch and Clock Repairing.

Every attention will be paid to the watch and clock repairing business. They assure the public, that they have a first rate workman, who will be enabled to render satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their custom. They have reason to believe that some watches have not been well repaired, during last summer; those, therefore, who have had work done, and were not satisfied, will please return their watches, and they shall be repaired free of expense. *Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1823.* 82

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, at the court house in Salisbury, on the first day of January next, three or four valuable and likely *Negroes* belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd., amongst which is a likely *house-woman*. A credit of one and two years will be given, purchasers to secure payment by giving bonds with two or more approved securities, payable with the current notes of the banks in the State of North-Carolina.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to purchasers. Also, at the same time and place, other property belonging to said dec'd. will be sold, on a credit which will then be made known. *A. NESBITT, Adm'r.* Dec. 9, 1823. 486

Ebenezer Academy.

THIS institution was incorporated during the session of the General Assembly in 1822. It is now open to all who wish either to pursue a course of liberal education, or study English Grammar and Geography. All branches of education required for admission into college, will here be taught. We are happy in stating to the public, that a new and commodious Academy will be completed in a few days, affording ample room for the accommodation of students. If any should inquire for the character of the place, we can briefly, but with certainty, state, that there are few neighborhoods in which purity of morals is so general a characteristic. Long experience has proven it to be healthy in a very high degree. The Academy is in a rural situation, six miles from Statesville; so that students will be measurably freed from temptations to vice. It is convenient to church, where there is preaching steadily. Boarding can be had any where in the vicinity, at sixty-five dollars per annum. Tuition will be twenty dollars.—There will be two sessions in the year, each closing with a public examination. The first session commenced the second Monday in July, and closes the Tuesday preceding Christmas; the second will begin two weeks after the close of the first, and end two weeks previous to the beginning of the same. Due regard shall be paid to the conduct and morals of any boys who may be put under our care, and all diligence used to make complete scholars.

WM. A. HALL. *Iredell County, N. C. Nov. 1823.* 187

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as an agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit. *A. NESBITT,* Agent, for H. Jennings. 9192

Nov. 25, 1823.

House and Lot for Sale,

IN SALISBURY.
THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to. *JOHN HOWARD, Sen.* Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 82

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the stock subscribed to this company having, from time to time, been declared due, and payment required to be made to the treasurer or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers, NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all, or any part of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10th, instalments remain unpaid, that payment is required to be made on or before the 15th day of January, 1824, to *William Johnson* of Sneedborough, Anson county, or to *Alexander Nesbitt*, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers on which all or any part of the above instalments remain unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, N. C. *A. D. MURPHEY, President.* Dec. 1, 1823. 6188

The Militia Laws.

THOSE Militia Officers who have expressed a wish to be possessed of the militia laws, can now be supplied with the latest revision of them, by applying at the printing-office.

D. PARISH & CO.

365 King Street, Corner of Westworth-Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at unusually low prices,

550 Packages DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

WOOLLEN GOODS.

25 bales extra and super CLOTHS,
30 do middling do
20 do low-priced do
2 do assorted pelisse do
3 do 5-4 Devonshire Linseys
16 do super and middling Cassimeres
5 do common do
3 do super striped and ribbed do
10 cases super and middling Sattinets
2 do Bedford Cords
3 do super Valencia Vestings
4 do common Toilets and Swansdown do
2 bales heavy Flushings
10 do white Plains
5 do blue, drab and mixt do
2 do green Baizes
6 do assorted Flannels
10 do London Duffel Blankets
5 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ point do
10 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
6 do black and colored Bombazets
5 do do do figured do
3 do do do printed do
2 do scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
3 cases Caroline Plaids
1 do worsted Bengal Stripes
2 do black Bombazens
4 do super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
2 do Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hose
4 do do do do do half do
2 do do do do do do do
3 do Women's black do do
1 do do white do do
1 do Merino Mantles and Shawls
1 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cassimeres do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimeres do
2 do Worsteds Bracons
1 do Cassimeres Points.

COTTON GOODS.

10 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
2 do 9-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
4 do 8-8 and 6-4 loom sewed Muslins
6 do 9-8 and 6-4 Book do
3 do 4-4 rich tumbled do do
3 do 4-4 Japaned do do
3 do 9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Mull do
2 do 9-8 plain and tumbled Swiss do
5 do common, tumbled and sewed Robes
2 do assorted Lenoxes
55 do 3-4 and 4-4 ass'd Calicoes and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
8 do super and common furniture do
3 do Garment and Cambric Dimity
2 do super Furniture do
2 do 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts
2 do 4-4 Union Stripes
2 do drab Constitution and Bangup Corals
3 do super and common Bedticks
2 bales Dorchester do
6 cases Britannia and Bandanna Hdks.
5 do Madras do
4 do Pullicat and Musulipatam do
4 do common and super blue Romal do
3 do 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
4 do white, spotted and checked Cravats
1 do Women's white Cotton Hose
1 do do super black do do ingrained
1 do Gint's white do do
2 do Cotton Braces, assorted
10 bales brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
15 do common Shirtings and Sheetings
6 cases American Plaids and Stripes
1 do do Checks
2 do 4-4 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do 3-4 and 4-4 steam loom Shirtings
3 do 4-4 Long Cloths [patterns
1 do 4-4 super plaid Gingham, handsome
1 do Turkey Yarn
5 do three cord Cotton Balls
2 do Spool Cotton

LINEN GOODS.

10 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and [demi pieces
2 do Long Lawns
2 do Linen Cambrics
1 do do do Handkerchiefs
2 do assorted Table Diapers
1 do 3-4 bird eye do
1 bale Russia do
5 cases brown and black Linens
1 bale Imitation Sheetings
4 do Osnaburgs
1 do super Linen Tick
1 case white Platliss
3 do assorted Patent Thread.

SILK GOODS.

1 case green, pink and blue Florence
3 do fig'd. Florences, Levantines and Satins
1 do 5-4 black Serge
1 do do do do do
2 do 4-4 figured Silk Handkerchiefs
8 do black Sinchews and Sarsnets
1 do plaid do
2 do black Canton Levantine
6 do do do colored Canton Crapes
2 do do do do Nankin do
1 do Crape Dresses
1 do rich satin embossed do
3 do super and common black Silk Hdks.
2 do do cross bar and plaid do
3 do 4-4 and 7-4 Crape Shawls
2 do do do Mantles
2 do bird eye Handkerchiefs
4 do super and common black Italian Crapes
1 do Hat Crape [Silk Hose
2 do Men's and Women's black and white
3 do do do do do do do
1 do Habit English do
3 do Italian and India Sewing Silks
1 do assorted Twists
1 do do Silk Braid
1 do do Silk velvet
2 do rich figure Ribbons, assorted [do
2 do ass'd. fringed and plain taffeta and satin
1 do black Gallons
1 do do do do do
1 do do Velvet Ribbons
5 do super and common Flag Handkfs.
1 do do do do do do
2 do black silk Florentine
1 do do do do rich figured.

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Men's Beaver Gloves
2 do do Buck-skin do
2 do do Dog-skin do
1 do do super Woodstock do
1 do Habit Woodstock and Beaver do
2 do do assorted Kid do
1 do do lined do do
2 do super and common gilt Coat Buttons
1 do do Pearl do
3 do Fins do
5 do silk and gingham Umbrellas
7 do ladies Leghorn Hats
2 do Tapes, assorted.
Octob-27, 1823. 9188

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: *James* Alimony; *Nancy Cox*, by her next friend *Thos. Triplett*, against *Braxton Cox* and *J. Wellborn*, administrators. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, *Braxton Cox*, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-house in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. *J. GWYN, Jr. C. M. E.* Price adv. \$4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. *Mary Hooper* vs. *Joshua Hooper*, petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that *Joshua Hooper*, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, *Lawsa Henderson*, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States. *LAW'N. HENDERSON,* Price adv. \$4. 3mt91

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. *Eliza Beving*, vs. *Simeon Beving*, petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that *Simeon Beving*, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, *Lawsa Henderson*, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States. *3mt91* *LAW'N. HENDERSON.*

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, vs. Alex. Johnston, et alias: original bill in Equity. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that *Polly Baker*, relict of *Jeremiah Baker*, deceased, *James Baker*, *Reuben Baker*, *Lucy Ann Baker*, *Saberry Baker*, *Nancy Baker*, and *Jeremiah Baker*, infants and heirs at law of the aforesaid *Jeremiah Baker*, deceased, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear, and answer, plead, or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness *James Hathorn*, clerk of the court of Equity for the county and State aforesaid, September, 1823. *JAMES HATHORN, C. & M. E.* Price adv. \$2. 6wt87

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1823. *Gersham Tussey* and *Sarah his wife*, and *Eliza Byerly*, vs. *Philip Garner* and *Barbara his wife*, *George Kepley* and *Catharine his wife*, *Mordcai Collins* and *Christena his wife*: petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, *Philip Garner* and *Barbara his wife*, *George Kepley* and *Catharine his wife*, *Mordcai Collins* and *Christena his wife*, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Davidson county, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 4th Monday of January next, and plead and demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. A true copy from the minutes. 6186 Price adv. \$2. *D. MOCK, C. P.*

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823: *James Baird*, *Mary Sweet*, *Washington Baird* by his guardian *James Baird*, *William Crook* and *Rebecca his wife*, *John Agnew* and *Catharine his wife*, *James Thompson* and *Margaret his wife*, *John Steel*, *William Fullerton* and *Catharine his wife*, *James Steel* and *Jane Steel*, against *Jane Triplett*, *Thomas Steel* an infant under the age of twenty-one years, *Thomas* and *John Baird* infants under the age of twenty-one years, *William Baird*, *Peggy Baird*, *Jane Baird*, and *Thomas Adams* and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. *GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.* Oct. 28, 1823. (Price adv. \$4 75.) 3mt90

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician. *JOHN BECKWITH.* Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—444

Foolscap Writing Paper.

FOR sale at this office, by the ream, at three dollars per ream.